Final
Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

For The

Sutter Bypass Pumping Plants Control System Rehabilitation Project

Prepared by:

Division of Flood Management
Flood Maintenance Office
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Part 1. Initial Study

I. Project Overview:

Introduction

The Department of Water Resources (DWR) proposes the Sutter Pumping Plants Control Systems Project (Project) to refurbish and modernize the three existing pumping plants located along the landside of the east levee of the Sutter Bypass in Sutter County, California. These plants, operated by DWR in accordance with Water Code section 8361, convey drainage from Yuba City and surrounding lands into the Sutter Bypass. Completion of this last phase of the Sutter Pumping Plants Rehabilitation Project will improve their reliability and efficiency thereby protecting life and property and reducing the State's exposure to flood damage liability while lowering operational costs.

Background

Under Chapter 3, Article 2, sections 8361 (c) of the Water Code, DWR is mandated to maintain and operate the east levee of the Sutter Bypass north of Nelson Slough and the levees and channels of the Wadsworth Canal.

The project will consist of the design and fabrication of new pump control systems at each of the three Sutter Pumping Plants (Figure 1). This is the last phase of the program to refurbish and modernize pumps at the three pumping plants. There are a total of 14 pumps ranging from 100 to 350 horsepower (HP). The refurbishment of the pumps and motors was completed in November 2007 with funds from Assembly Bill (AB) 142 (Chapter 34, Statutes of 2006) (Executive Order S-18-06). This last phase of the pumping plant renovation will consist of installing a modern control system at each plant allowing the pumps to be controlled remotely from the Sutter Maintenance Yard (Yard), acquiring backup generators to supply power in the event of an outage, and upgrading the communication system at the pumping plants.

The original project scope called for the installation of an emergency power generator at each plant; sized for continuous operations of one pump per pumping plant. Due to the January 2008 storm event and subsequent power outages, this requirement was increased to two pumps per pumping plant. The Yard, a satellite office operating under DWR Flood Maintenance Office, will house and operate portions of the project. At the Yard, the project will consist of installing an emergency power generator for the new operations building and for construction of an operations room to house the monitoring and communication equipment in the operations building at the Yard. In addition, communication between the Yard and the three pumping plants will be upgraded to include backup wireless communications.

Project Location

Portions of this project, located in Sutter County, California, are at the Yard and at three pumping plant locations along the east levee of the Sutter Bypass (Figure 1). The Yard is situated along the Wadsworth Canal and located in the town of Sutter at 6908 Colusa Highway, State Route 20, Sutter, California 95982. The township, range, and section are: T.16.N; R.2.E; Sections 21 and 22. The pumping plants are located along the east levee of the Sutter Bypass. Pumping Plant 1 is at the southern end of the Sutter Bypass on Sawtelle Avenue upstream of Sacramento Avenue at approximately Latitude: 38°55'54.53" N and Longitude: 121°38'02.39" W. The Township, Range, and Section are: T.13.N; R.3.E; Section 33. Pumping Plant 2 is opposite the Tisdale Bypass at approximately Latitude: 39°01'34.86" N and Longitude: 121°43'36.32" W. The Township, Range, and Section are: T.14.N; R.2.E; Section 26. Pumping Plant 3 is at the northern end of the Sutter Bypass just upstream of the Wadsworth Canal at approximately Latitude: 39°07'12.75" N and Longitude: 121°46'44.72" W. The Township, Range, and Section are: T.15.N; R.2.E; Section 29.

Scope of Work

This project provides for construction of new pump control systems and the installation of emergency backup power generators at each of the three Sutter Pumping Plants. Each emergency backup system will be sized to ensure at least two pumps at each plant can be operated during a power outage. The backup systems will be installed in masonry block structures attached to each of the existing pump houses. The structures will be built into the landside levee on the north face of each pump house and, depending upon the location, will be 15 feet x 30 feet or 30 feet x 30 feet square (Appendix 1). The generators will be controlled and monitored remotely from the Yard. Additional ground disturbance will occur during the installation of a grounding grid at each plant (Appendix 2).

1. Equipment Staging:
   There will be two staging areas each at Pumping Plants 1 and 3. Pumping Plant 2 will have one larger staging area which will house the construction offices (Appendix 1) for the project. The staging areas will be multi-functional; providing access, parking, equipment and materials storage, and construction oversight. In addition, a grounding gird will be constructed below a portion of a staging area at each of the three pump houses (Appendix 2). No additional rock or gravel will be placed on the ramps leading to the staging areas or on the staging areas as part of the project.

2. Description of How Work Will Proceed:
   This section is intended to provide a general description of how the excavation and construction of the back-up generator facilities, staging areas, grounding grid, and spoil areas will proceed in order to evaluate the environmental effects of the project.

The anticipated start date for construction is in May 2010 with a completion date of September 2011. Beginning on or after May 3, 2010, the contractor will mobilize equipment to the site. The staging areas and primary haul roads will be delineated and improved as needed. Giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*) (GGS) exclusion fencing will be installed prior to any vehicular use of the staging areas or access roads (Appendix 1). In order to leave the exclusion fencing up between the two construction seasons, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) requires the use of escape fencing in at least some portion of the fence line (ERTEC 2009) or the post-season removal of portions of the fence to allow for escape. Most work will be confined to the existing gravel parking areas and roadways with the exception of Pumping Plant 2. Here, installation of construction management trailers will extend into ruderal vegetation on the north side of the staging area. Otherwise, little vegetation will be disturbed to accommodate construction, storage, and/or haul routes. The vegetation (the majority of which is ruderal-see Table 1) will be disturbed during installation of the exclusion fencing, excavation and construction of the foundations for the three operations rooms, and installation of the grounding grids at each pump house.

Construction equipment anticipated to be used for this work will include pick-up trucks, an excavator or back-hoe, ditch witch trencher, dump trucks, cement trucks, and delivery trucks. It will take approximately four months to complete the excavation and foundation work for the three pumping plants, assuming a 5-day work week and 8-hour work shifts.

The contractor will use an excavator or back-hoe to dig the footings around the perimeter of the foundations. The excavation for the foundation for Pumping Plant 2 is approximately 30 feet wide by 30 feet long and located along the north side of the pumping plant. The excavation for the foundations for Pumping Plant 1 and Pumping Plant 3 will be approximately 15 feet x 30 feet. The foundations will consist of spread footing retaining walls with approximate footing sizes of 2-feet wide x 2.5-feet deep. No soil disposal site is necessary. The contractor will use footing spoils as backfill around the perimeter or inside of the new foundation. A 15-foot concrete masonry wall will then be constructed on top of the retaining wall to form the enclosure.

To install the grounding grids, each site will be trenched to a depth approximately 18 inches below finished grade. The distance between the grid lines will vary between one to two feet. Upon completion, the grids will be covered with a protective layer of bentonite and a soil topcoat.

The delivery and set-up of generators and satellite communication equipment will occur on or after May 2, 2011. This work is scheduled to take five months to complete. Construction equipment anticipated to be used for this work will include pick-up trucks and delivery trucks and will be confined to the levee crown road, access ramps, staging, and gravel parking areas.

3. Site Restoration:
The total area of disturbed ground is approximately two acres. The project is expected to have minimal, short-term environmental impacts. Most of the construction activity will take place on already graded, compacted surfaces such as existing roadways (levee crown road and access roads) and graded areas used for the storage of rip rap or large woody debris removed from the Sutter Bypass. These disturbed locations will continue to provide access to the sites and function as "use" areas and will not be planted when construction is completed. Areas not included above such as the construction management site at Pumping Plant 2 and the exclusion fencing zones around all three pumping plants will be restored and seeded with a mix of native grasses and forbs.

4. Post-project maintenance:
After the project is completed, DWR will continue its program of routine annual maintenance of the east levee of the Sutter Bypass as required under Article 2 section 8361(a) of the State Water Code. In addition, the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) has a Memorandum of Understanding with DWR that allows for, "Annual routine levee maintenance activities including removal of debris, spraying herbicides, mowing and/or burning of vegetation on slopes, selective cutting, pruning and spraying of young trees and the lower branches of mature trees to allow visual inspection of the levee and maintain channel capacity, rodent control using rodenticides, grouting rodent holes or other voids in the levee, minor erosion repair and grading and or discing levee toe roads."

II. Environmental Setting

The project is located in the northern half the Sacramento Valley in Sutter County and falls within the Sacramento River watershed. The terrain is flat, with the exception of the Sutter Buttes, and is approximately 25 feet above sea level.

The three pump houses are located along the East Levee of the Sutter Bypass at approximately Levee Mile (LM) 3.5 (Pumping Plant 3), L.M. 11 (Pumping Plant 2) and L.M. 19.3 (Pumping Plant 1). The Sutter Bypass is itself a man-made flood control structure designed to collect floodwaters from the north (Butte Slough, Colusa Weir, Moulton Weir, and other overflow structures), the west (Tisdale Bypass) and the east (Wadsworth Canal and any flood waters from Yuba City and the Feather River) and pass them south through the Freemont Weir and into the Yolo Bypass. The area is uniquely situated; being in close proximity to lands managed for various wildlife species and surrounded by wild rivers. The Sutter National Wildlife Refuge attracts many species of waterfowl. The Department of Fish and Game (2009) reports that the area supports, "deer, waterfowl, mourning doves, Valley quail, pheasant, rabbits, turkeys, and coyotes." The DFG Sutter Bypass Wilderness Area, which floods about once a year, supports wintering populations of more than 175,000 ducks and 50,000 geese (Sacramento River 2009). The Sutter Bypass is known to support endangered Sacramento River winter-run, Chinook salmon *(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha),* threatened Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha),* and threatened Central

Valley steelhead (*O. mykiss)* (NMFS 2004). Work will not occur in or near the Sutter Bypass. The toe drain on the landside of the east levee passes irrigation and drainage flows a good part of the year and is considered habitat for GGS (*Thamnophis gigas*), a federal- and State-listed threatened species that occurs in the project area (USFWS 2009) (Figure 2). Swainson's hawks (SWHA), (*Buteo swainsoni*), State listed as threatened, are known to nest in the riparian band along the east drain of the Sutter Bypass (PBS&J 2008 and Michael Bradbury, pers. communication 2008). During a special status species inventory PBS&J, consultants for the Sutter County, identified nests in the vicinity of Pumping Plants 1 and 2. The project sites are approximately 350 feet east of the riparian band. The work window will necessitate construction during the Swainson's hawk reproductive cycle. The levee crown and surrounding environs support constant agricultural activities, hunting, and truck and automobile traffic which resident Swainson's hawks have become desensitized to (Mike Bradbury, per comm., May 2008).

As with the rest of the Sacramento Valley, the climate is Mediterranean; having cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers. The average January low is 36° Fahrenheit. The average July high is 96.4° Fahrenheit. The County receives an average annual rainfall of 30.0 inches (Sutter County, 2009).

The Sutter Bypass cuts through, for the most part, rural areas almost entirely supporting agricultural uses; primarily rice production. The east levee borders land in rice production (Figure 2). Land use within the Sutter Bypass includes two State Wildlife Areas, one each at the north and south ends of the Bypass, and a National Wildlife Refuge upstream of the Tisdale Bypass confluence. The State Wildlife Area includes two long narrow parcels on either side of the Sutter Bypass where hunting may occur and the Tisdale Bypass, all encompassing 3,204 acres. Some farming also occurs within the Sutter Bypass during the summer growing season.

The soils underlying the Sutter Bypass basin are almost entirely of the Oswald-Gridley-Subaco complex (Appendix 3) on basins and on basin rims. These soils are composed of moderately deep, level to nearly level, poorly drained and moderately well drained clay and clay loam. At the extreme northern end of the Bypass the soils fall under the Shanghai-Nueva-Columbia complex formed on flood plains. These soils are very deep, level to nearly level, and somewhat poorly drained silt loam, loam, and fine sandy loam. Soils underlying the area around Pumping Plant 1 are of the San Joaquin-Cometa complex and are moderately deep and very deep, level to nearly level, well drained sandy loam and loam.

The levees on which the pump plants are situated are maintained by mowing or burning and almost entirely covered by annual weedy grasses. The access roads and graded areas are devoid of vegetation. On the edges of the maintained areas floristic surveys identified 56 species of plants (Table 1); only 13 of which are native to California. Using the USFWS Region 0 (USFWS 1988) plant list, six of the natives were listed as obligate wetland plants; four others are facultative or fac/wet, one is riparian. So 11 of the 13 natives are found outside of the disturbed areas and adjacent to, on the bank of, or in

the toe drain. The California Natural Diversity Database reports that rose mallow (*Hibiscus lasiocarpus*), a California Native Plant Society (CNPS) List 2.2 species, is found along the east levee of the Sutter Bypass. Floristic surveys did not report rose mallow at any of the project sites.

III. Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG)

When sunlight strikes the Earth's surface, some of it is re-radiated back towards space as infrared radiation (heat). This radiation that would otherwise have escaped back into space is now retained in and warms the Earth's atmosphere. Many gaseous compounds exhibit "greenhouse" properties. Some occur naturally such as water vapor, carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide while others are anthropogenic (human caused) such as hydrofluorocarbons and perfluorocarbons (also known as fluorinated gases) which are released as byproducts of industrial processes. However, the majority of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions come from the combustion of fossil fuels. Carbon dioxide, resulting from the combustion of petroleum, coal, and natural gas, represented 82 percent of total U.S. anthropogenic GHG emissions in 2006 (EIA 2009). The Energy Information Administration (2009) also reported that the United States, which produced approximately 22 percent of global carbon dioxide emissions in 2004, meets 85 percent of its energy needs from the burning of fossil fuels.

In a document recommending approaches to setting interim significance thresholds for greenhouse gases under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the California Air Resources Board (CARB) wrote, "Climate change is one of the most serious environmental problems facing the world, the United States, and California today (CARB 2008(a))." The California Climate Change Center projected a temperature rise in California between 3 and 10.5°F by the end of this century (CCCC 2006). To begin to address the threat of climate change in California, and world-wide, Governor Schwarzenegger signed Assembly Bill 32 (AB 32), the Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006. AB 32 requires a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions to 1990 levels by 2020 and requires the CARB to develop a Scoping Plan by 2012. The Plan sets forth a list of discrete early actions to begin reducing GHG emissions, assembles an inventory of historic emissions, and establishes GHG emission reporting requirements and the 2020 emissions limits (CARB 2008(b)).

The project has a very small area of impact, approximately two acres. No large construction vehicles will be on the site. Work on the site will consist mainly of small personal transportation vehicles, delivery trucks, and small construction equipment. The back-up generators are intended for use during flood emergencies. These generators are diesel operated, will be able to operate remotely, and have the capacity to operate for 72 hours continuously if electricity, which runs the pumps, is interrupted. To ensure proper operation of the generators, they will be periodically "exercised[1]" according to the manufacturers' warranty specifications. A typical exercising cycle can consist of up to one hour of operation per month. Construction will result in a temporary

[1] Exercising prevents separation or coagulation of the diesel fuel and ensures proper functioning of the equipment.

but small increase in regulated air quality. However, the project will eventually result in the reduction of these constituents by reducing future DWR vehicle traffic currently used to maintain and operate the pumping plant facilities (Table 2). A discussion of the emissions standards for the back up generators can be found in the Air Quality section of the Environmental Checklist that follows.

The project is consistent with AB 32 goals and Scoping Plan. In fact, the project will have a lower carbon footprint and lower carbon intensive future after completion.

Table 2: Sutter Bypass Pumping Plant Control System Green House Gas Emission Analysis

Estimated Carbon Emissions due to Construction Activities over a two-year construction period (total 12 months of operation)

Activities during Construction	No. of Trips[2]	Duration (Miles/Trip)	Fuel Rate (MPG)	Fuel Type	CO_2e Rate (MT/gal)	CO_2e Produced (MT)
Passenger Vehicles	200	50	17	Gasoline	0.00901	5.3
Delivery Vehicles	20	50	6	Diesel	0.01039138	1.7
Equipment	18	50	10	Diesel	0.01039138	0.94
					TOTAL	7.94

Activities post Construction	No. of Trips	Duration	Fuel Rate	Fuel Type	CO_2e Rate (MT/gal)	CO_2e Produced (MT)
Passenger Vehicles	-650	30 (miles/trip)	17 (MPG)	Gasoline	0.00901	-10.335
Generators	1(Hr/ month)	12 (Hr/year)[3]	1 (Gal/Hr)	Diesel	0.01039138	0.125
					TOTAL	-10.21*

*Estimated reduction in carbon emissions after project completion (each calendar year)

CO_2e (CO_2 equivalent): Carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e)
There are six main greenhouse gases which cause climate change and are limited by the Kyoto protocol. Each gas has a different global warming potential. The mass of each gas emitted is commonly translated into a carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2e) amount so that the total impact from all sources can be summed to one figure. (The Carbon Trust 2009)

[2] Vehicle trips are based on engineer's estimate of construction production rates

[3] Generator duration time taken from similar project generator warranty requirements for non-emergency operations and maintenance

MT = Metric Ton, World Resource Institute-Mobile CO_2 emissions tool

After one year of operating the upgraded facilities at the Sutter Pumping Plants, CO_2e emissions will be reduced by 2.27 metric tons and will continue to be reduced by approximately 10.21 metric tons annually.

The Flood Maintenance Office is continuously examining actions that could be implemented to reduce future GHG inputs related to our maintenance activities.

IV. Concurrent Projects

The following is a list of projects that are in the design phase, permit application phase, or construction phase. A short project description is provided.

- The Wadsworth Canal Erosion Repair Project is in Sutter County east of the Sutter Buttes and west of Yuba City, approximately 3 miles north of the Sutter Bypass. Wadsworth Canal begins at west interception canal and flows from north to southeast into the Sutter Bypass. The Wadsworth Canal, which is part of Sacramento Area Flood Control project, provides flood protection for Sutter and Yuba City and the surrounding areas. DWR's Yard is responsible for maintaining the levees to ensure that the design flow capacities are maintained and the integrity of the levees are not compromised. The Yard has identified a slip out (erosion site) on the water side of the east levee along a portion of Wadsworth Canal. The erosion site has encroached within the levee prism, and if not repaired, could compromise the integrity of the levee. The slip area is approximately 150 feet long and has created a 6-foot horizontal void in the levee prism. The project to repair this erosion site is scheduled to occur between September and October of 2009.

  Approximately 475 cubic yards of one-quarter ton Revetment Slope Protection rock (per Department of Transportation Manual, section 72) will be placed. Due to the steepness of the slope and the high water velocities, integrating a soil mixture into the revetment is not recommended.

- Sutter Bypass East Borrow Canal Water Control Structures Project involves the replacement of two existing weirs and their associated fish ladders on the East Borrow Canal (EBC) of the Sutter Bypass with new structures that will improve weir operational safety and efficiency and improve anadromous fish passage at each site. Weir 2 will be located approximately 100-feet downstream of the existing weirs. Willow Slough Weir will be replaced with a new structure on the same site as the existing weir. Both weirs will perform the same functions as the existing weirs. Construction for Weir 2 will occur over two seasons, from May to October of 2010, and from May to October of 2011. Construction of Willow Slough Weir will occur from May to October of 2010.

Part 2. Environmental Checklist Form

1.	**Project title:** Sutter Bypass Pumping Plants Control System Rehabilitation Project		
2.	**Lead agency name and address:** Department of Water Resources Division of Flood Management Flood Maintenance Office 3310 El Camino Avenue, Room 140 Sacramento, California 95821		
3.	**Contact person and phone number:** Bonnie Green Ross: (916) 574-0372		
4.	**Project location:** Portions of this project, located in Sutter County, California, are at the Sutter Maintenance Yard (Yard) and at three pumping plant locations along the east levee of the Sutter Bypass (Figure 1). The Yard is situated along the Wadsworth Canal and located in the town of Sutter at 6908 Colusa Highway, State Route 20, Sutter, California 95982.		
5.	**Project sponsor's name and address:** Same as number 2 above		
6.	**General plan designation:** Agriculture/Open Space	7.	**Zoning:** Agriculture/ Floodplain & Open Space
8.	**Description of project:** This project provides for construction of new pump control systems and the installation of emergency backup power generators at each of the three Sutter Pumping Plants. The structures will be built into the landside of the east levee on the north face of each pump house and, depending upon the location, will be 15' x 30' or 30' x 30' square. The generators will be controlled and monitored remotely from the Sacramento Yard. Additional ground disturbance will occur during the installation of a grounding grid at each plant. (See Initial Study for a more in-depth discussion of project features and timing.)		

9.	**Surrounding land uses and setting:** The Sutter Bypass cuts through rural areas principally supporting agricultural uses (Figure 2). The east levee borders land in rice production. Land use within the Sutter Bypass includes two State Wildlife Areas and a National Wildlife Refuge upstream and a little downstream of the Tisdale Bypass confluence (in bright green on Figure 2). The State Wildlife Area includes two long narrow parcels on either side of the Sutter Bypass where hunting may occur and the entire Tisdale Bypass, all encompassing 3,204 acres. Some farming also occurs within the Sutter Bypass during the summer growing season
10.	**Other public agencies whose approval is required** (e.g., permits, financing approval, or participation agreement.) • Central Valley Flood Protection Board: Encroachment Permit • CEQA: Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration • State Water Resources Control Board: Construction Stormwater General Permit (Section 402 of the Clean Water Act) • Feather River Air Quality Management District: Permit to be secured by contractor • Department of Fish and Game: Coordination

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact" as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agriculture Resources	X Air Quality
X Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Geology /Soils
☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	X Hydrology / Water Quality	☐ Land Use / Planning
☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Noise	☐ Population / Housing
☐ Public Services	Recreation	Transportation/Traffic
☐ Utilities / Service Systems	X Mandatory Findings of Significance	

DETERMINATION:

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

	I find that the proposed project could not have a significant effect on the environment, and a Negative Declaration will be prepared.
X	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. a mitigated negative declaration will be prepared.
☐	I find that the proposed project MAY have a significant effect on the environment, and an Environmental Impact Report is required.
☐	I find that the proposed project MAY have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An Environmental Impact Report is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
☐	I find that although the proposed project could have a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR or Negative Declaration, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, nothing further is required.

Keith E. Swanson, Chief
Flood Maintenance Office

11/2/09
Date

Notice of Determination

Appendix D

To:

☒ Office of Planning and Research

For U.S. Mail: P.O. Box 3044, Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

Street Address: 1400 Tenth St., Sacramento, CA 95814

☒ County Clerk

County of: Sutter, Sutter County Clerk Recorder

Address: 1435 Veterans Memorial Circle, Yuba City, CA 95993

From:

Public Agency: Department of Water Resources, DFM

Address: 3310 El Camino Avenue, Room 140, Sacramento, CA 95821

Contact: Bonnie Green Ross

Phone: (916) 574-0372

Lead Agency (if different from above):

Address: SAME AS ABOVE

Contact:

Phone:

SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21108 or 21152 of the Public Resources Code.

State Clearinghouse Number (if submitted to State Clearinghouse): 2009062072

Project Title: SUTTER BYPASS PUMPING PLANTS CONTROL SYSTEM REHABILITATION PROJECT

Project Location (include county): Sutter Co: Sutter Bypass E. Levee @ ~Hwy 20, O'Banion & Sawtelle Roads

Project Description:

Final phase of a project to upgrade control systems & pumps, and provide backup generators at 3 pumping plants (PPs) along the east levee of the Sutter Bypass in Sutter County. The project includes the construction of masonary block footings built into the landside of the east levee [PPs 1&3 (15'X30'); PP 2 (15'X15')] & grounding grids for the backup generators.

This is to advise that the California Department of Water Resources has approved the above described project on

☒ Lead Agency or ☐ Responsible Agency

_____ and has made the following determinations regarding the above described project:

(Date)

1. The project [☐ will ☒ will not] have a significant effect on the environment.
2. ☐ An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
   ☒ A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
3. Mitigation measures [☒ were ☐ were not] made a condition of the approval of the project.
4. A mitigation reporting or monitoring plan [☒ was ☐ was not] adopted for this project.
5. A statement of Overriding Considerations [☐ was ☒ was not] adopted for this project.
6. Findings [☒ were ☐ were not] made pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.

This is to certify that the final EIR with comments and responses and record of project approval, or the negative Declaration, is available to the General Public at: DWR/DFM, 3310 El Camino Ave., Sacramento, CA 95821 [(916) 574-2760]

Signature (Public Agency) Keith Elsner Title Chief, Flood Maintenance Office

Date 11/2/09 Date Received for filing at OPR _____

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Authority cited: Sections 21083, Public Resources Code.
Reference Section 21000-21174, Public Resources Code.

Revised 2005